

## Russia's Rulers Rapidly Settling Internal Troubles

Provisional Government Is  
Encouraging Autono-  
mous Administration

## Confidence Is Growing

War Problem Attacked with  
Greater Assurance, Is Re-  
port from London

(By Cable to The Tribune)

London, May 2.—Reports of reaction  
in Russia cause no alarm.

The provisional government is sail-  
ing a straight course, though trimming  
its sails to the shifting winds. If it is  
to lead to concessions against its  
judgment, it will only when this  
mass strengthening its own position.

The Little Russians, representing  
92,000,000 of the whole Russian popu-  
lation and practically the whole of  
South Russia, are claiming autonomy  
in federated provinces. In the seven-  
teenth century, in the time of Alexis,  
the father of Peter the Great, they  
united with Russia. They now claim  
their traditional rights, as the Con-  
gress of Peasants had accepted a  
Magna Charta guaranteeing their ter-  
ritory with the rights of all nation-  
alities, including Rumanians and Jews.

The Little in Lithuania have made  
representations to the Provisional  
Government, while an influential dele-  
gation of Poles in Russia has assured  
the government that they will always  
cooperate. The Mussulmans in the  
Caucasus likewise will now accept au-  
tonomy.

Thus, events in Russia are leading to  
the establishment of a system of au-  
tonomous administration similar to  
the cantons of Switzerland, or the  
states of America. All these questions  
will come before the Constitutional  
Convention, which, it is hoped, will  
meet in a few weeks.

Meanwhile, the government is en-  
couraging these movements and is per-  
fectly satisfied with developments.  
Each party which threatened to cause  
trouble is making no headway in its  
campaign, but rather losing ground  
since the Socialist Lenine has dis-  
credited himself.

The chief concern of the government  
is with the military situation, but now  
that economic difficulties have been  
largely overcome, it is tackling the  
war problem with greater assurance.  
The government is far more confident  
than it was a month back.

## No Mention of Peace in Russia's May Day Speeches

Petrograd, May 2.—The May Day  
fest in Petrograd lasted well into the  
night. Speeches were delivered from  
more than 300 platforms, none of which  
contained a word about a separate  
peace. Speeches made by followers of  
the Radical Socialist agitator Lenine  
were greeted with cries of "Enough!  
Hold your tongue!"

No disturbances of any kind oc-  
curred.

Throughout Russia the first of May  
was celebrated as Labor Day with  
some enthusiasm as in Petrograd. At  
Kronstadt, Minsk and other towns the  
troops participated in the demonstra-  
tion with the same enthusiasm as the  
workmen.

## Wilson to Send at Least One Labor Leader to Russia

Washington, May 2.—President Wil-  
son has definitely decided to include  
at least one nationally known labor leader  
in the personnel of the commission to  
be sent to Russia. John Mitchell, for-  
mer president of the United Mine  
Workers, is understood to be most  
likely to go, although two others have  
been under consideration.

## Stone Has Faith in Russia

Says Few Socialists Are Op-  
posed to New Regime

Walter E. Stone, general manager of The  
Associated Press, declared at a luncheon  
of the Brooklyn Civic Club yesterday that it was  
his belief that many so-called Socialists in  
Russia were opposed to the Provisional Gov-  
ernment. Mr. Stone said that from the dis-  
cussions he had had with Russian Socialists  
Professor Paul Miliukoff is convinced there is  
no danger of a reaction.

The Russian revolution, Mr. Stone added,  
was a change of country was honey-  
combed with a large number of pro-Germans,  
from the emperor down. "I truly believe,"  
he said, "that if all the blood that has been  
spilled and the wealth that has been spent  
has resulted in a free Russia that has been  
added to the cost to humanity."

Mr. Stone told of an interview with the  
Car, in which he urged modification of the  
treatment of Russia. The Car replied that  
repressive measures were absolutely neces-  
sary, and that if "one drops the lines the  
house are going to run away."

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gear will be worn by exclusive bathers  
at Newport this summer."

Don't buy it if you are given to cre-  
puscular reveries over hoary humorous  
legends of the goat, the tramp and  
tomato can, the mother-in-law, the be-  
lated reveler from the lodge. Its keen  
satire will elude your intelligence.

Don't buy it for "Society Freaks and  
Fads," with pictures of wizened debu-  
tantes, million dollar babies and rows of  
Palm Beach hoveys grinning at you  
from left to right.

Above all, don't buy it unless you are  
strong for supporting the government  
in the present crisis.

James L. Ford, Editor.

10 Cents on All News Stands.

## Tolstoy, in Farewell Message, Urges T.R. as Head of Mission

Root, Unacceptable to Radicals, Not the Man for Place.  
Says Count—Tells of Ford's Promise to Visit  
Russia at War's End

Theodore Roosevelt, not Elihu Root,  
should be chosen head of the commis-  
sion which the United States is to  
send to Russia. This is the parting  
message to the people of America,  
given last night at the Hotel Lafayette  
by Count Ilya Tolstoy on the eve of  
his departure for Petrograd.

The Russian spoke of Colonel Roose-  
velt in the highest terms, and said  
that he was the logical leader for the  
commission. Senator Root, he said,  
was not acceptable to the Russian so-  
cialists and radicals.

During his stay in this country, the  
count and the Colonel have become  
firm friends. The Russian is taking  
home with him a copy of "African  
Game Trails" inscribed by Colonel  
Roosevelt as follows:

"To Count Tolstoy, from his fellow  
hunter, fellow democrat and fellow  
lover of mankind."

The count is also taking home with  
him Henry Ford's promise to come to  
Russia immediately after the way to  
aid in organizing the nation's indus-  
tries. He admitted last night that he  
was likewise carrying with him a most  
ardent dislike for Billy Sunday.

"Root Not the Man"  
"Root is not the man to send to Rus-  
sia," said Count Tolstoy. "The Russian  
Socialists and radicals fear reaction  
of every sort, and Root does not rep-  
resent American democratic ideals. He is  
known in Russia, and he will not be re-  
ceived graciously by our Socialists and  
liberals. If he had been sent there  
before the revolution he might have  
been very acceptable to the people, but  
not now."

"Now, I don't want to criticize Mr.  
Root. I feel that he could be very use-  
ful to us, but I cannot make the Rus-  
sian people feel like myself. I wish to  
heaven that Mr. Root could come to  
Russia and write our new constitution.  
He is probably as well qualified for  
that job as any man I know. I think  
Roosevelt ought to be sent, if he can  
be spared."

"You should not send a commission  
to Russia at this time for a pleasant  
visit of speechmaking. Send practical  
men to help us do things, reorganize  
our resources, inspire us to do the work  
that must be done to make democratic  
Russia a success."

"Send us men like Roosevelt and  
Henry Ford. I don't suppose that  
Henry Ford can be spared by this coun-  
try at the present time, but Russia  
eventually will get him."

"He promised to come to Petrograd  
at the end of the war and build a fac-  
tory for making tractors in Russia. He  
is going to give us what we want—a  
model industrial plant and machinery  
to develop the new Russia. He and I  
are going to work together in Russia.  
Henry Ford is a great man."

Impressions of America  
Here Count Tolstoy stopped and  
lighted a new cigarette.

"Well, I think that's about all I've  
got to say—or would you like to know  
my impressions of America? All right.  
I'll tell you what I think. I have met  
many interesting persons in the United  
States, and I admire the democracy of  
America, because I have never lived in

## Swiss President

Asks U. S. Not to  
Cut Off Exports

Says Nation Would Starve  
If American Supplies  
Failed

Berne, Switzerland, May 2.—There is  
growing anxiety in Switzerland that the  
United States may restrict exports to  
neutral countries. Edmund Schulthess,  
President of the Federation, issued to-day  
a warm appeal to President Wilson and  
America but on both groups of Euro-  
pean combatants.

President Schulthess denied cate-  
gorically the larger import supplies go  
to the Central Powers.

"Switzerland," said the President,  
"used to buy principally in America,  
France and Italy its most important  
foodstuffs and industrial material. Other  
commodities Switzerland has been  
obliged during the war to draw from  
the Central Powers. Our circumstances  
are such that neither of the two war-  
ring groups can take the place of the  
other in supplying our necessities. This  
fact is recognized by both the Entente  
and Central Powers. Thus the econ-  
omic dependence of Switzerland rests  
on both groups of belligerents."

"Before the war Switzerland imported  
350,000 tons of grain from Russia.  
This importation has been completely  
stopped by the closing of the Darda-  
nelles. The same is true for Rumania,  
Switzerland, therefore, is compelled to  
procure her entire grain supplies from  
America and Argentina to-day. For us  
it is nothing less than a question of  
existence or non-existence. Were  
America to restrict or stop the ex-  
portation of grain to Switzerland, our po-  
sition would be critical. Without ex-  
aggeration, the danger of starvation  
would then be at hand."

Concerning reports that foodstuffs  
sent from the United States have been  
passed through Switzerland to the Cen-  
tral Powers, the President said:

"I am glad to have the opportunity  
to explode this fairy tale. Our imports  
of foodstuffs since the beginning of the  
war are not larger, but smaller, than  
before, and as our population has not  
decreased, it is simply a question of  
arithmetic to show that such rumors  
are in the realm of fable. I can give  
you the positive declaration that all  
the American people not to allow their  
small sister republic to meet the tragic  
fate of starvation, which would be her  
inevitable lot if her imports were re-  
duced. He clearly outlined Switzer-  
land's utter dependence not only on  
the grain imported into this country  
but also on the coal."

President Schulthess concluded: "It  
seems to me out of the question that  
so high-minded and just a man as  
President Wilson would hit the oldest  
republic in the world hard and place  
it in an extremely critical situation."

## Russian People Reported Cold Toward Britain

Attitude of English Press  
Irritates Masses Who  
Overthrew the Czar

## Joy Was Expected

Russian Democracy Also Had  
Sympathized with the  
Irish Rebels

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

The Russian masses are displaying  
an unfriendly attitude toward Great  
Britain. Minister of Justice Kerensky  
recently confessed to such a change of  
sentiment on the part of the Russian  
democracy with respect to England.  
This phenomenon is largely the result  
of the English treatment of the Rus-  
sian revolution.

The Russian revolution was received  
by the English press with very little  
enthusiasm. Some of the leading En-  
glish papers treated the revolutionists  
as anarchists, and took a very different  
stand toward the new regime from that  
expected by liberal Russia. The domi-  
nant note in all English comment was  
fear of the possible effects on the war  
and not jubilation over the downfall of  
despotic Czarism.

The Russian correspondents in Lon-  
don were shocked at the attitude of  
England toward their freedom.

Much Expected from England

"They expected so much from free  
England," wrote "The Manchester  
Guardian" on the subject. "Here, at  
least, they thought, the shattering of  
rigid bureaucracy, the dethronement of  
an absolute ruler whose mentality was  
such that an erotic monk could decide  
the fate of ministers and governors,  
and the ending of the whole iniquitous  
system of police rule that Czarism  
meant, would have been welcomed with  
a single shout of joy. Instead of that  
they found a general patronizing of the  
revolution, fearful columns about the  
Czar and his spouse, even explanations  
of Protopopoff's misguided attitude and  
a general distrust of the Russian peo-  
ple."

The unfriendly English attitude pro-  
duced an irritating feeling in Russia.  
But even more provoking was the ex-  
pression of appreciation for the Czar,  
whom Miliukoff had characterized as  
"that old despot," made by Lloyd  
George in the congratulatory telegram  
to the Provisional Government.

"Much as we appreciate the loyal and  
steadfast cooperation which we have  
received from the late Emperor," was  
part of Britain's message to the new  
Russia. Such a reference toward the  
man whom popular Russia hates pro-  
foundly could not but shock the Rus-  
sian democracy.

"The London Times" has printed  
since the revolution numerous insinua-  
tions about the Russian revolutionary  
movements. Since the latter are the do-  
minating force in the new regime, any  
slurs upon their character would natu-  
rally cause a feeling of resentment  
against Great Britain.

Russian Journalists Protested  
Soon after the revolution the corre-  
spondent of "The London Times" wired  
from Petrograd that Jewish students in  
some parts of Russia were making  
trouble. This was untrue and caused  
the Association of Russian Journalists  
to send a protest to the British govern-  
ment and to the London Press Associa-  
tion.

The Irish question is another sore  
spot in the Russo-British relations. The  
Russian people sympathized with the  
Irish rebels of last year. The execution  
of Sir Roger Casement produced a de-  
pressing effect on the Russian democ-  
racy. The latter felt that Great Brit-  
ain's alliance with Czarism had cor-  
rupted her.

Britain's old Russia's common  
imperialistic pursuits in Persia never  
were popular among the Russian  
masses, who are essentially pacifistic.  
The bond between the Romanoff  
dynasty and England was always in-  
comprehensible to the oppressed Slavic  
nation, which could not understand how  
a great democracy could ally itself with  
the most tyrannical autocracy on earth.  
This is another big factor in the pres-  
ent state of mind of the Russian peo-  
ple as regards Britain.

## Father Wins Point in Fight For "Poor Little Rich Boy"

T. Frederick Lee won a point yester-  
day in his legal battle to recover pos-  
session of William Grossman Lee, his  
stepson, who is heir to \$2,000,000 and  
owns the title of "The Poor Little  
Rich Boy of White Plains." The Court  
of Appeals handed down a decision re-  
versing the Appellate Division's dis-  
missal of the writ of habeas corpus  
which Lee had obtained to gain pos-  
session of the lad.

The stepfather asserted that the  
child was "kidnaped" by his guard-  
ian, Dr. Witt H. Lyon, and obtained  
the writ from Supreme Court Justice  
Tompkins. The writ will now be re-  
mitted to Special Term, presided over  
by Justice Tompkins, for a hearing.

The matter came before the court on  
the application of Geoffrey C. Stein, as-  
sociated with the production of the  
play, for an injunction to restrain  
George H. Bell, Commissioner of Li-  
censes, from interfering with its pro-  
duction. It was pointed out that before  
the Wedekind play was put on at a  
special performance it was presented  
to a number of scholars, psychologists  
and others and received their approval.  
Some of those who approved were Mrs.  
Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer,  
Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Dr. S. S. Gold-  
water, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Dr. A. Ja-  
cobi and Mrs. Frederic C. Howe.

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## Germany Draws Curtain of Silence Around May Day

No Reliable News of Labor  
Demonstration Permitted  
to Cross Border

## One Strike Reported

Dispatches Say There Was  
No Disorder in Aus-  
tria-Hungary

(By Cable to The Tribune)

London, May 2.—A curtain of silence  
is drawn around Germany, no reliable  
information having been received re-  
garding the contemplated May Day  
demonstrations. Generally it is quick-  
ly known here when anything unusual  
happens in Germany.

A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram  
Company from Amsterdam quotes the  
"Berliner Tageblatt" as saying that  
1,200 employees of the Berlin Coopera-  
tive Society, the 125 branches of which  
are mostly supplying the working  
classes, struck yesterday.

Amsterdam, May 2.—According to  
accounts received here of the celebra-  
tion of May Day in Berlin the day  
passed more quietly than in pre-  
vious years. All the factories in Berlin and  
in Spandau and other suburbs were  
working.

In such cases as the holiday was  
taken it was to the most modest extent,  
it is said, in the way of country excu-  
sions, mostly by women and children,

who hoisted when they passed the closed  
cooperative stores.

Copenhagen, May 2.—All accounts of  
May Day in Berlin which have reached  
here say that although the day was  
marked by a demonstrative strike of  
certain employees, it passed in an or-  
derly manner.

## Soldiers' Council Will Fight Lenine

The "Forward" of this city printed  
yesterday the following dispatch from  
its special Petrograd correspondent:  
"The Council of Soldiers' Deputies  
has decided to fight with all its moral  
powers against the propaganda of  
Lenine and his followers who are ad-  
vocating a separate peace."

"A fund has been started for the  
erection by popular subscription of a  
monument to Nicholas Tchernishevsky,  
the celebrated Russian fighter for free-  
dom. The monument will be erected in  
Yakutsk, Siberia, where Tchernishevsky  
spent nineteen years of his life."

"The famous monument to Catherine  
the Great, standing in Ekaterinolas,  
on the hill overlooking the great river  
Dnieper, has been demolished at the  
request of the soldiers and recast into  
shells."

"The Jews of Constantinople, a sec-  
ond class city, have subscribed 5,000,  
600,000 rubles to the 'Liberty Loan.'"

## Socialists Have Great Demonstration in Sweden

London, May 2.—A Stockholm dis-  
patch says that the greatest Socialist  
demonstration ever seen in Scandinavia  
was held throughout Sweden on May  
Day. The demonstration ended peace-  
fully, although there had been anxiety  
and nervousness.

Great crowds assembled in the  
streets, carrying banners with inscrip-  
tions demanding more food and better  
conditions of life. Hundreds of chil-  
dren with peace banners participated,  
and order was maintained by special  
police appointed by the workers.

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WAGES

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## What American women may be called upon to do—

THE time is close at hand when the daugh-  
ters, wives and mothers of the United  
States must be prepared to give their ser-  
vices to the nation.

The military situation abroad demands the  
withdrawal of several million men from their  
peaceful occupations to oppose with arms the  
onslaught of Prussian autocracy.

Women must step in so that the machinery  
of business may go forward as nearly intact as  
possible.

As to the food question, even should the war  
end to-day the condition of the world's gran-  
aries is such as to call for the utmost economy  
of consumption and tremendous efforts to in-  
crease the production of every food staple.

The loyalty and self-sacrificing spirit of the  
American woman have been tested in the past  
and not found wanting. She is ready now to

do what she can for her country. All she  
asks is

## What can she do?

The Tribune is going to help her answer that  
question by telling just what English women  
are now doing.

Britain's Land Army of women is no less  
contributing to the winning of the war than  
are those grimmer millions in the trenches.

Next Sunday's Tribune describes in detail  
in a splendid two-page illustrated article how  
England's women are serving their country.  
It is an inspiring story and, better still, full of  
practical suggestions to every American woman  
with the desire to give her aid in this national  
crisis.

You don't want to miss this veritable hand-  
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forethought.

FOR MAY 6th

# The Sunday Tribune